CONDEMNED BY THE SENATE

THE DYNAMITE OUTRAGES DENOUNCED IN SPEECHES AND BY VOTE.

Riddleberger's Vain Attempt to Postpone Voting-England Held to be Not Guittless -America's Attitude Toward the Dynumiters-Steps Taken in the House,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- Mr. Bayard called up in the Senate to-day this resolution, which ne introduced on Saturday:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States has heard with indignation and profound sorrow of the attempt to destroy the Houses of Parliament and other public buildings in London, and hereby expresses its norror and fielestation of such moustrous crimes against

Mr. Bayard said he was the better satisfied at the lapse of a day in asking the Senate now to adopt the resolution, because the body had this morning an opportunity to affirm deliberately what naturally and instinctively prompted ex-pression on the instant of receiving information of the uncivilized, cruel, and barbarous attempt to destroy, in another country, human life, and with it buildings dedicated to a Government of laws, in the vain hope possibly to gain relief from suffering by thus overthrowing law itself in its very citadel. It seemed eminently proper that a law-making body of the American people should express its antago-nism to a spirit which, by destroying law, would necessarily destroy all hopes of the liberty that could only exist under law. In order that a full expression of the opinion of the Senate on the resolution might be had, Mr. Bayard called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Riddleberger moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations. He could say that he received such information with "profound sorrow," but he could not niways say that he received it with "indigna-The resolution expressed the indignation of the Senate at the blowing up of certain buildings in England, because, for sooth, they were the buildings in which the laws of Engiand were made, laws which guaranteed liberty to the subjects of Great Britain. That reason was not sufficient to Mr. Riddleberger. could not, he said, be expected to approve all the methods of the Irish people, but, while we were ourselves preparing and experimenting with dynamite to blow vessels out of water and with dynamics to blow vessels out of water and to drown people in the ocean, it scarcely be-came us to say that a people who did not con-stitute a Government, and could not make a proclamation of war, should not use the same instruments of war that we would use under

astruments of war that we would use under he same circumstances.
Put any of us in a country where we could let exercise the God-given right of owning a cot of land, even though earned with the weat of our faces, and then see what methods we would employ. He did not mean to justify he method, but he would not vote for any resolution that might be distorted into an expression of symmathy, or even of common following, with a country that knows nothing but ruelty, and gives none of her subjects the expresse of that fiberty that we on this side of the Atlantic believed to belong to every becode. erose of that liberty that wo on this side of the Atlantic beheved to belong to every people.

Only a short time ago the Houses of Congress had heard of a judicial opinion rendered over yonder. The property purpose of the common law, of the boll of rights, of Magna Charta, and of the constitution in determining questions of fact for the jury. Had any expression of indignation been heard in the Senate then?

No. If an English Judge, baving an Irisiman on trial before hun, feould say to the jury. These are the facts, without eliciting any expression of indignation on the part of the United States Secate, he must beg to be excused from expressing sympathy for the blowing up of a building in which laws were made

United States Schate, he must beg to be excused from expressing sympathy for the blowing up of a building in which laws were made that were administered by such Judges.

He repeated that he did not approve these methods. But we all know, said he, that there is war between Engand and Ireland, absolute war so far as Irishmen without a Government can make it. We are so neutral here that some Senators think we ought not to dig a direh falluding to the Nicaraguan Canal without the consent of England; so neutral that we could not give an outnon about anything regarding England except an adverse opinion about poor, struggling Ireland.

Although Irelands natural increase, Mr. Riddleberger continued, had been equal to that of England; there were not by 2,000,000 so many inhabitants in Ireland to-day as there were twenty years age. Such was the result of oppression. Any resolution that might be passed here would be construed as a resolution of sympathy and fe lowship with a Government of truelty and tyranny. He therefore moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Miller of California (Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee) said he did not think it necessary to refer the resolution to any committee, because he believed it to be the expression of the sentiment of the American people. He thought the Senate could vote on it at once.

it at once. Mr. Riddleberger's motion was lost by 2 to 58. The year were Messes. Riddleberger and Van

Wyck.

Mr. Lapham moved to so amend the resolution as to cover the idea that the explosions imperilled the fives of innocent and unsuspecting persons. Mr. Bayard accepted the amendment, and the resolution was amended accordingly. Mr. Biddleberger then moved to postpone consideration of the resolution till Wednesday, when more information would be at hand. The resolution before the Senate he regarded as a more expressing of sympathy with the British Geyenment assagainst Fraintle.

needay, when more information would be at hand. The resolution before the Sonate herse garded as a more expressing of sympathy with the British Government as against Ireland, and he would not vote for it.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts said Mr. Riddle-berger seemed to treat the occurrences reported from Lombon as if they were a form of warfare adopted by treland or the Irish people's method of asserting their rights. "There are," said he, "among my own constituents a very large number of persons of Irish birth and Irish descent. I think I am justified in saying that the doctrine as it is the doctrine of all other American etitizens. Whatever wrongs they have to compain of at the hands of Engand toward the island of their origin. I believe that the making by secret methods of assassination a warfare, not upon the wrongdoer, but upon unoffending women and children, is as repugnant to the nature of that generously and brave race as it is to the nature of any other class of American citizens. Wh. Hoar continued:

1 see attributed to her Britannic Majort's representative at Washington the surgettion that the lower must be people of the United Sates have in some foreign and wise research from the British trees some indication of a feeling that America has been at faint in extending the right of assimum upon her soil to irish exist. I helieve that America has been at faint in extending the right of assimum upon her soil to irish exist. I helieve that america has always performed the duties of neutranty as required by the law of nations and by a sound and wise regard for the interest of other civilized nature. We cannot undertake to deal with more speech. We cannot undertake to deal with more word in the natural and will continue to be as ready to materials to deal with more words. It have the over the part of the proposition of in the part and over has been or ever will be. Certainly we

Mr. Riddleberger said he had not assumed that it was a mode of warfare of the Irish peo-ple. He denied that any Senator had any knowledge upon which to base such an assumption.

Mr. Gibson, hoped the resolution would be

adjusted. It was proper that the American Sen-ate should express its sympathy with the Brit-ish neople from whose institutions our insti-tutions had seen modelled. Dynamiters placed

ish teople, from whose institutions our institutions had oeen modelled. Dynamiters placed
themselves on a level with poisoners.

Mr. Ingalls said that he observed by the press
despatches from London that a disposition existed there in favor of bringing some pressure
to bear upon the people of the United States to
prevent the further operations of those who
were employing dynamite as an instrument of
destruction. The despatches also said that
this feeling had somewhat changed on the introduction of the Edmunds bill in the United
State. Senate. He had also read that at a railway station an American traveller had been assailed by a mob of infurfated Englishmen, because he was an American, and only escaped
violence by the display of a revolver. Mr. Ingalls continued:

galls continued:

I shall your for the resolution, not as expressive in any way whatever of the the things of the targets.

to the condemnation and abborrance of every thought to the condemnation and abborrance of every thought fall man.

But, sir, there is something worse in society than dynamite, and that is, the passions, and the wrongs, and the goal folar man elements and portestons bessen. No matter what control and portestons bessen. No matter what control and portestons and portestons and portestons bessed of her course of the East Indias in thing in tayph, in New Zewandi in the East Indias in thing in tayph, in New Zewandi in all portions of the lesson that these occurrences teach in English of the lesson that these occurrences teach in English of the lesson that these occurrences teach. The properties of important of instance. The third robs himself the important of instances in the english of the properties of the english in the course of the properties of the cutter of the english of the cutter of additions of the properties of the english of the properties of freedom anywhere, are thought the three or and preparative of freedom anywhere, are thought the three our remarks that behind them sheat and tayle in the preparative of the teacher of the geance.

Mr. Riddleberger read the published account the attack on the American traveller in ingrand, and said it came as near to killing as anything he had seen in connection with the

explosions. The people of Ireland to-day were essentially as much shaves as ever the slaves of the South were, save only that they were not subject to sale as chattels. They were not eitizens in their own country, nor could they be soldiers of their own country. An Irishman could not even be a policeman without first becoming a traiter to his country.

After a few remarks by Mr. Hawley in favor of the resolution, the motion to postpone was lost. Mr. Riddleberger slone voting for it. The presolution as amended was then agreed to-yeas, 63.1 Navs. I, the negative vote being Mr. Riddleberger's.

In the House Mr. Hewitt of New York offered

resolution as amended was then agreed toYeas, 63; Navs. I, the negative vote being Mr.
Riddleberger's.
In the House Mr. Hewitt of New York offered
a resolution calling on the Secretary of State
to inform the House whether the department
is in possession of any information tending to
connect any person or persons resident in this
country with attempts to destroy life and property within the dominion of any foreign power
with which we have treatles of peace and amity, and requesting him to make recommendations as to what legislation may be desirable or
needed to be enacted into law for the punishment of such outrages. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Findiary of Maryiand offered a resolution,
which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, calling on the Secretary of State
for information as to whether any citizen of
the United States or persons domiciled within
the same were concerned or participated, directly or indirectly, in bringing about the recent explosions in London, provided that the
transmission of such information is compatible with the public interest.

Mr. Dorsheimer of New York introduced the
Edmunds bill for the punishment of crimes
committed by means of explosive commounds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- "There is no action for the United States authorities to take," said Assistant Secretary of State Adec to-day speaking of the London explosions. "There is not a scintilla of proof that this country is any more responsible for these dastardly proceedings than any of the European countries. There is a good deal of theoretical evidence that O'Donovan Rossa and his followers have actively interested themselves in the dynamite transactions but there isn't anything that they can be held answerable for. There are two things that must be shown before any responsibility can be laid at the door of the United States. First, that any overt act has been committed by American citizens against England, and, second, that this Government has neglected to enforce the laws governing such cases, if there be any such laws. Then we can be held responsible, and not until then.

The fact is we have no Federal laws which cover such cases, and the bill of Senator Edmunds is intended to remedy the defect." scintilla of proof that this country is any more

NO NEWS FROM GEN. STEWART.

Increasing Auxiety in London Gen. Woiseley About to Press to the Front.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Intense anxiety is felt for the fate of Gen. Stewart. The War Office had received no further tidings from him up to noon to-day. Despatches are expected every hour, and the officials make no effort to concent their deepening disappointment as they still fail to come. Alarming rumors are flying about who fought at Abu Kiea wells and then dis-appeared in the desert beyond. The apprehension that a serious disaster has occurred is gaining ground. The transport Decean has been ordered to be in readiness to convey a regiment to Malta and thence to Egypt if occa-

A despatch from Alexandria to the Exchange

sion requires.

A despatch from Alexandria to the Exchange Telegraph Company says Gen. Lord Wolseley has sent reënforcements from Korti to Gen. Stewart, and that he himself is about to press forward.

At 25 P. M. the War Office made public the contents of a despatch received this afternoon from Gen. Lord Wolseley, at Kortl. He says he has not yet received any further news from Gen. Stewart. He assures the Government that in his opinion there is no cause for anxiety in this long absence of intelligence. The first news of the battle at Abu Klea, the despatch says, which was received at Kortl four days after the fight, was brought in by Bashi-Bazouks. No information but that brought by these Arabs has yet reached Kortl. Whatever additional reports Gen. Stewart may have despatched, Gen. Wolseley says, must come by causel couriers, with an ordinary British escort.

Despatches from Rome say that reports are current there to the effect that the Italian forces recently despatched to Assab will assist the British forces in the Soudan assoon as they shall have landed. According to these reports it will make no difference with their future course whether they land at Assab or at some other point. The commander of the expedition, it is asserted had senied orders which he was not to open until nine days after he left Naples. Other despatches from Rome say that unusual activity is noticeable at the military and naval bureaus. This, it is said, foreshadows a possible mobilization of the Italian army and a collection of transports. Another despatches says that it is understood in semi-official circles that Italy is prepared, whenever the emergency arises, to send 25,000 soldiers to Egypt to assist in the support of British authority there.

Carrol Jan. 26-8 P. M.—No news has been received from the front regarding Gen Stewart.

Egypt to assist in the support of Dritish authority there.

Carro. Jan. 26—8 P. M.—No news has been received from the front regarding Gen. Stewart, but many unfounded rumors are affeat. The anxiety as to the safety of his forces increases.

London, Jan. 27.—Up to midnight on Monday no tidings had been received at the War Office from Gen. Stewart. The sudden decision of Gen. Lord Wolseley to go to the front is considered ominous.

LONDON, Jan. 26.-The difficulty with the crofters of the lale of Skye has not yet been poliusted. Manyfol'those dwelling in the parishes of Kilmur and olendain are accused of offering resistance to the Sheriff in the discharge of oleding, it has been considered more-sary to despitch a police expedition in the relicious parishes to arrest all persons guilty of opposing the officers of the law.

Italy Accepts the French Proposals. ROME, Jan. 26.—Signor Mancini, Minister of foreign Affairs, has handed to M. Decrais, the French Ambassador, a note accepting the principal French pro-posals regarding Egypt and expressing satisfaction at the proposal to hasten an international agreement re-specting free navigation of the Sucz Canal.

Loss of Life in the Italian Alps. Rome, Jan. 26.-The snowfall on the Italian Alps is the heaviest within the memory of man. Terrible accounts arrive from the villages destroyed. It is calculated that so far as known 5% ilves have been lost through the storus. The troops have displayed much heroism in effecting rescues.

The French Elections. PARIS, Jan. 26.—In the Senatorial elections held yesterlay, the Republicans have returned 67 of their candidates and the Conservatives only 20, a gain for the Republicans of 22 seats.

The Ice Crop.

KINGSTON, Jan. 26.-Thermometers at vari-RINGSTON, Jan. 26.—Thermometers at various points along the Hudson River registered from one to six degrees below zero this morning and work was resumed at a number of ice houses. The nee fields between Milton and Staatsburgh this morning measured from three to six inches in thickness, and between Staatsburgh and Albany from six to eleven inches. The temperature to night is considerably colder than last hight, and be men hereabouts are jubicant at the prospect of now being able to secure a full crop.

Yellow Fever at the Isthmus.

Washington, Jan. 26. - Surgeon-General Hamilton has been informed of the existence of yeilow fever in malignant forms at Panama and Colon. In a single centerry at Panama and the existence in the sample centerry at Panama there were more than 1.000 intermedia bett and 1.000 intermedia better the same between the same bet

Breaking Through the Quebec Ice Bridge. QUEBEC, Jan. 26,-The ice bridge here is very Levis to Quebec, the fee gave way beneath him, and it was only through great presence of mind that he saved himself from frowining. Two bays who have been missing enew yesterday are thought to have been drowned by breaking through the ice bridge.

Perfecting a Portable Electric Light.

Rahway, Jan. 26,-The Tesla Electric Light and Manifacturing Gompany, of which ex State Sena-tor B. A. Vall is Prevident, has leaved a part of Mershon & Co. 's large building hear the Pennsy visuon. Railroad depot in this city, and a force of men is there engaged in perfecting certain inventions which it is said, will colve the problem of a portable electric light. The itimost se-eries; is preceived. The men work with closed doors, and no one is admitted to the caperimenting room.

Hanged Himself Just Before his Wedding. DETROIT, Jan. 26.-Abram Sproun, Assistant

DETROIT, sand as "Advant operation, controlling the controlling of the series of the s The Run on the New Haven Savings Bank, NEW HAVEN, Jan. 26.-The run on the New

Haven Savings Bank continued to-day. From 7 A. M. to the closing hour a line varying from 75 to 230 persons was kept in order by a squared from 50. About 350 accounts were closed and 5100 copy pad out. The bank still has pienty of money on hand, and, moreover, Transurer Tuttle says he can obtain all the funds required faster than the money can be distributed. Keystone Mait Walskey.

Specially distilled for medicinal use is the purest and less tonic; perfect digestion; unequalted for wearing diseases. Bottle \$1. Six hottles for \$5. P. Scherr & Co., 11 Hardiny st. New York, general agents.—Adv. Unsightly face cruptions speedily cured by Campbell's Sulphosona Lotton. A wonderful skin curative and tollet luxury combined. \$1. Druggists. Adv.

IN HER BROTHER'S BEHALF.

MRS. HESTER'S TESTIMONY IN THE

LONGES MURDER TRIAL. Her Story of Ill Treatment at the Hands of

her Husband-The Brother's Story of the Shooting and Killing of Hester. Philip Longes, the boyish-looking young man who is on trial in the General Sessions, before Judge Gildersleeve, on an Indictment charging him with murder in the first degree. in shooting his brother-in-law, John Hester, a tailor, in his store at 293 Bowery, on Dec. 4. exhibited his usual coolness yesterday. Longes's lawyer called as the first witness for the defence Morris Heyman, carriage builder, of 102 East 105th street. He offered to prove by Mr. Heyman that John Hester was a man of violent temper? and that some years ago he attacked Mr. Heymar with tailor's shears.

The prosecution objected to the evidence as incompetent, and the Judge excluded it. James Meayfor, superintendent of the mounting department of Richardson & Boynton's stove manufactory, testified that Longes worked in the manufactory from January to August last. He was industrious and willing and much liked by his fellow workmen. When work became slack Longes quitted the manufactory, saying he knew that there was not work enough to go around, and he did not want any of the older men discharged to give him work. Then the lawyer called Mrs. Hester. She was

sitting with her younger sisters, fair-haired like herself, in the enclosure for women witlike herself, in the enclosure for women witnesses. She put back her long widow's veil and scated herself in the witness chair, facing her brother, the prisoner. She met Hester, she testified, in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and was married to him on Christmas, 1978. She was then about 15 years of age. He was in the clothing business, but gave it up, and moved to this city. He stayed here only a short time, and went into the shoe business in Lynn, Mass. After a trial of the business for a year, he tired of it, and bought a saloen in Boston. The saloon had an evil repute, and some of the members of his own family, who had stuck to him in his frequent changes of residence, would not live with him any longer. Mrs. Hester continued: I wanted to leave him too both the threatened to kill me if I did. Then I wrote to my brother, telling him the kind of place I was forced to live in. He wrote back to me from this cay saying, "Stay with him if you want to. But he will drag you down as low as woman can go, and then he will cast you off. When that time comes you have a hoone with me," I showed this letter timy him? and the read it, and threatened to kill my brother and my self. Then he said that my complaints showed that I ddn't appreciate money. It I would do as he wanted in to took, he said, I could wear sike and diamonis. I told him that I wanted none of three things and that I would be happler with only a crust of tread, hencestly got.

soft that I would be happier with only a crust of bread, honesty got.

Next the saloon was sold, Mrs. Hester went on, and she and her husband came to this city. Hoster did no business, and total her that she must work. She found employment in a candy store in Greenwich, street. He was dissatisfied with the place, and wanted her to look for a situation where she could handle large sums of money as eachier, and help herself to enough for their needs, outside of her salary. She refused to do this. But she worked to support as best she could her husband, her child (a boy, who was born about a year ago), and herself. Then Hester got a situation as a tailor at \$30 a week, but he allowed her only \$4 a week toward the expenses of housekeeping. In August last he opened the store at 293 Bowery, Halther brother not sent her money from time to time she and her child would often have been without the necessaries of life. Hester's manner was cruel not only to herself but tar he child. er's manner was cruel not only to herself

but to the child.
On the morning of Dec. 4 last she asked Hes-

but to the child.

On the morning of Dec. 4 last she asked Hester for money to buy some necessaries for the household. He took up a teneup to throw it at her, but she called him a coward, and he put it down. He drew a pistol and she cried. John, you wouldn't shoot me, would you? "I would, he exclaimed angrily; I would shoot you, or any of your family, especially that brother Phillip."

Her brother entered her rooms, Mrs. Hester continued, soon afterward, and, finding her in tears, asked what was the matter. She told him. He said that he would have a talk with her husband, and she advised him not to go near her husband, but to consult a lawyer, and see whother she could not obtain a divorce. He said that he would do as she asked, but he thought that he ought to have a talk with Hester first, and then he went out. "That was the last I saw of him," said Mrs. Hester, tearfully, "until after I had heard the direction of the winess stand entirely unconcerned by the close scrutiny of the crowded courtroom, and, after he had been sworn, settled himself comfortably in the winess chair. He testified that he is twenty-six years of age, and an from worker. Whom he heard that Heater wished her to support him in idleness, by stealing from her employers, or worse, he urged her to leave Hester, but she said that she had borne ill treatment for years, and could beartit longer. For four weeks before Dec. 4 he roomed on the third floor of the house at 69 First avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Hester and their child lived on the second floor. Longes continued:

After I heard of Hester's threats against my sisterand ensell, I tod my sister that I proposed to have a talk with Jishinay. She begged me hot to go near him, saying that he would sheet he store down the not to see Johanny, but to ask a lawyer's advice about getting a divore. Than I remembered that there was a button off one of my shoes I grossed the street, and got a

now. I wanted the pistol to protect my self. I digit want to carry the heavy box to the lawyer soffice. I went to Hester's shop, He was standing at a table, cutting out a pair of trouvers. As I reached the table I said: "diest morang follow," He looked up surgriy, and said: "What do you want? If you have any business here, be quick shout it. If you have any business here, be quick shout it. If you have any business here, be quick shout it. If you have any business here, "I haven't come in to quarre, John, my "was my reply. Then he made a pass at me with his sieers."

"Were they shears like these?" the lawyer asked letting a pair of big tailor's shears fall with a ciang upon the table before him, and then catching them up and opening and closing them with a vicious snap.

They were, sir, "said Longes, and he stood up, and with the shears showed how Hester lunged at him. Longes continued:

lunged at him. Longes continued:

He threw down the shears, and, stooping, reached under his table for his pistol, saying file for you. I could see it partly covered with a bit of cloth. Then I drew my pistol and fired, beinving that, if he got the pistol my life would not be worth a cent.

Q—Boblyon intend to fire every shot in your pistol?

A—I did, sir. I fired as long as he stood on his feet, in the feet, I expected at any moment to receive a bull-time field, lexpected at any moment to receive a bull-time field, lexpected at any moment to receive a bull-time field, is to the Fifth street police station, and error took the keys to the Fifth street police station, and error took the says is an account of what I said. He has not told the jury that I said to him that I killed Hester in self-defence.

what he says is an account of what I said. He has not not the fary that I said to him that I killed Hester in self-defence.

Assistant District Attorney Bedford cross-examined Lohges, and asked him a number of questions as to whom he met just before he entered Hester's shop. Finally Lohges became angry, and starting up from his chair, shouted: Oh, you want to know too much!' Judge Gilderiseeve midly admonished the witness to answer all questions respectfully that were not objected to by his lawyer, and Longes's manner became again as placid and his voice as low and measured as ever.

Mr. Bedford recalled Mrs. Hester for cross-examination as to her allegation that her husband had a vistol in his possession on the morning of the shooting. She asked Judge Gilderisleve to excuss her from testifying because, she said, her nerves were completely unstrung, but Lohgos's counsel interposed and urged her not to prolong the trial unnecessarily. She testified that her husband had slept with a nistol under his pillow for at least a vear before the shooting. She only know that it had a dark handle and a nickel-plated barrel. She could not describe it more accurately.

Why sir, 'she said to Mr. Bedford, appealingly, 'you ought not to expect me to remember the workmanship of a pistol. Though I lived with my husband for six years I could not tell you the color of his eyes. Did you never look into them in anger or in love?'

"I did love my husband," cried Mrs. Hester, almost lived my husband," cried Mrs. Hester, almost lived or a ready and the had not have submitted to his lill-add or a ready and the have submitted to his lill-add or a ready and an an my life or I could not have submitted to his lill-add or a ready and an an extended.

Andrew Carnegie R-spends to Three Teasts.

Andrew Carnegle Responds to Three Tanets. Andrew Carnegie and sixty other Scots sat down to the Burns dinner at Sutherland's last night. Mr. Carnezie responded to three toasts, altogether. One was to the Queen one to the President and the third. To the immortal Memory of Robert burns. At the banquict system by the cheedman of one at lotteratin street, a smoking baggs adorned the table, at which nearly 20 sons and daughters of Scotia were sevised. The grace to the charges was said by Thomas Nicholson. After the diamer the ladies and gentiemen adjourned to the ballroom.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.-The carnival of 1885 MONTHEAL, Jun. 26.—The carnival of 1885 was inaugurated this morning by the opening of all to borganing sides in the city to visitors. Airendy a large contingent of American visitors have arrived. The local factor of the control of airenties, and its fearing ratio and its fearing area admiring comment. It will be finished to be added and to-night liw ill be illuminated with electric lights. The loc into will also be completed to-day, and its formal inauguration is in the programme for to-night.

The Musicul Police.

It has been decided to hold the concert for the police mutual aid fund in the Academy of Music on Fri-day and Saturday, Feb. 6 and 7. On Saturday, matince and evening performances will be given. Sergeants Murch of the Twenty-seventh precinct and similar of the steamheat squad have already set about selecting three roundsmen and thirty-five patrolmen to sing in the "Firstes of Perszuoe."

"Pirates of Penzauce."

Best quality London dressed Alaska scalskin garmenta, all sizes, prices marked down; goods sold at retail by C. C. Shayne, manufacturer, 103 Prince at—disc.

DOINGS AT ALBANY.

Bills to Prevent Dynamite Outrages and for

ALBANY, Jan. 26 .- In the Senate to-night the only bill of importance was Senator Gilbert's anti-dynamite measure, the substance of which is as follows:

of which is as follows:

Section I. Any person who shall make, buy or sell, or bring within the limits of this State any nitro or chiorate explosive compound enumerated in schedule "A, with intent that the same may be used for injury to or the destruction of life or property, shall be deemed gotilty of felony, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than — years, SEC 2. Any person in any way assisting in making, having selling, storing, removing, or transporting any intro or chlorate explosive compound, either by farnishing materials, assisting by skill, means, or labot, or in any manner acting as accessive before the fact, knowing or lavving reason to believe that the same is intended to be used for injury to or destruction of iff or property, shall be deemed principal, and, upon conviction, shall be unbject to the same punishment as above prescribed.

Sac, 3. Any person contributing or soliciting money or other property for the manufacture, size, transportation, or the of said explosive compounds anowing or having reason to believe that the same is intended to be used for the property of the manufacture, size transportation, or the of said explosive compounds anowing or having reason to believe that the same is intended to be used for the property of the manufacture, and any other property chall be deemed godly of a follow, and shall be punished by unprisonment for not less than — years nor more than years.

presument for not less than — years nor more than — years.

SEC 4. No person shall make, manufacture, huv, sell, possess, or transport any nitro or chlorate explosive compound without a written permit. The officer authorized to this act shall not issue such permit unless meaning to be used to a law of one such explosive compound is to be used it a law of one such explosive compound is to be used it a law of one such explosive compound is to be used it a law of one such explosive compound is to be used in a law of the section.

SEC 5. All persons who are authorized to sell or otherwise dispose of any such explosive compound shall keep a record of the name and residence of every person to whom he disposes of any of it, the date of such transporting, and the purposer for which such compound is to be used, and such record shall be preserved for not transporting any of such compound shall keep a record of the name and residence of the person forwarding it, and of the kind and amount forwarded, together with the mane and address of the person to whom the same is forwarded, and no transportation company shall receive any such explosive comit could for transportation unless the same is abelied as to its contents and unless a permit for its transportation is attached thereto, duly issued by an officer authorized to issue such permits. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be a missuement.

toward the preservation of the Adirondack forests. These bills were prepared by the Comptroller's Forest Commission, the head of which is Prof. Sargent, and they are said to have been approved by the Chamber of Commerce. Gen, Husted is not himself committed to them, but because of his respect for the source from which they emanated he took care that they should not fail into the hands of the prejudiced members of the Public Lands Committee. The following bill he caused to be sent to the Judiciary Committee:

following bill he caused to be sent to the Judiciary Committee:

A person who negligently or wilfully sets fire or assists another to set fire to his own woods, or any other woods, by means whereof the property of another or of the state is endangered, or who kindles or maintains any fire for any purpose so that it may burn or injure any trees, saulings, or forest growth on land not his own in any town, two-thirds of whoes grea is forest and or wild isnd not customarily tilled or used for pasture or building sites, or within two miles of the boundary of such a town, whoolt permission, or who cuts down, it grades, rings, or otherwise injures a tree on land not his own, is smithy of a misdemeanor.

The country of the cuttered of the forest Commission, and also his ten citizens, or of the Forest Commission, and also have to different the proceed to estimate what proportion of the compitality, the State English and the cutter of the country in which the town consists of land of the nature referred to it and town consists of land of the nature referred to the country in which the town is situated, as well as the clerk of each town landering on that town. The expense in each case must be not by the Singery's and the country to whech the town is situated, as well as the clerk of each town hardering on that town. The expense in each case must be not by the Singery's and the country concerned. Five years layer another similar estimate was the made upon the application. This estimate shall be conclusive evidence in a proceeding manust a violater of this law as to the urgneriton of

AMUSEMENTS.

brilliant audience, and no more impressive or interesting representation of the drama has

been seen upon the New York stage. In respect to all its parts, the costumes, the completeness of its detail, the whole color and illusion of the scene, it was an unexpected and a most gratifying performance.

Ordinarily an occasion of spectacular dis-

play of much overweight of scenic and other apparatus, it has seemed fit to Mr. Barrett to attempt its artistic presentation upon its merits as a drama. He has succeeded admirably, and in the warm and enthusiastic recognition which attended his effort of last evening he should see the channel in which the most enduring and profitable results await him.

the most enduring and profitable results await him.

The play is one largely dependent upon its background. Its principal figures are not in strongest relief, and the general harmony of its movement reposes upon the evenness of its representation and the care expended upon its lesser detail. Mr. Barrett last evening was surrounded by capable artists; the drama was set upon a well-appointed but not too luxurious stage, and its seenes were peopled with picturesque and appropriate figures. The pupils of the Lyceum School of Acting, dressed in excellent taste and most effectively trained to the spirit and occasion of the passages with which they were conserned, furnished such a support and accompanied. of the passages with which they were conserned, furnished such a support and accompaniment as has too long been lacking to our higher drama. They were not senseless automata moving in obedience to a mechanical drill, but presented the aspect of human beings involved in the actions passing before them and evincing their corresponding emotions. The pictures in which they were grouped were well composed and effective to the eye, and, so far as the representation depended upon its minor persons, it was one of the best that has been known in New York.

Mr. Barrett's Cassas is well known, and is a most intelligent and thoughful performance. He acted it last evening with uncommon force and effect, and with a general brilliancy that won him the sustained attention and repeated applaase of a very critical audience. Considered in its relation to the rest of the representation, it was, perhaps, the most successful effort that he has yet made in New York, and it fully merited the strong approval with which it was greated. Mr. Louis James was an admirable Brutes, fine in voice, reserved and dignished in action, and inspired with the true spirit of the drama. His performance was interesting and impressive in no ordinary deteresting the determinance as a whole must be taken as one of

Mr. Bouth's " Hamlet." It is doubtful if Mr. Edwin Booth's Hamlet was ever better than it was last evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. In the estimation of those who accept his conception of the character as the true one, and they seemed by their applause to be a majority in the crowded audience, there was little less than perfection in his work. It is true that fifty years made him unable, as the unbearded Prince, to look young, and that by discarding the wig which he used and that by discarding the wig which he used to wear for this role he left his own gray and slightly scant locks unpoetically visible; but his art of speech showed corresponding maturity, and at no time since his popularity began had he seemed more fully in command of his powers. Nor was he past all alteration in his acting of Hamlet. The points which marked his acceptance of the theory of Hamletssanity were increased in number and emphasis. There was a departure, too, in the matter of the two portraits, in the scene with the Queen, from his former usage. The "counterfelt presentments" of King Candins and the dead King Hamlet were painted on the wail. The former pleture was disregatical by Mr. Booth and be clutched, as of old, the miniature which his mother wore at her breast; but when speaking of the other, he no longer employed a small portraits is spended round his own neck, but addressed himself to the King Hamlet panel.

The support of Mr. Booth by the Boston Museum company was uneven, and some of it downright bad. There was a dignified and The support of Mr. Booth by the Boston Mussum company was uneven, and some of it downright bad. There was a dignified and correct Overn in Miss Clarke, are engaging and graceful 'phelia in Miss Thompson, a somewhat elever Phinous in Mr. Hudson, and an endurable Forst Gravelityer in Mr. Heartham, but Mr. Barron's Ghost was a sing-song old exhorter Mr. Kent's King was a painful infliction, and Mr. Burrows's First Player was a comicality. The scenery was good, though not sumptuous.

Fourteenth Street Theatre.

light of the audience the presentation of Frank Girard's attraction, "A Gold Day When We Get Left," was a success at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night. There is just enough plot in it to string together some broad diaplot in it to string together some broad dia-logue, dancing and singing of a variety charac-ter, and very farcical. Miss Fanny Wentworth and Miss Hattle Arnold were recalled several times for somes having no special reference to the play. In fact, the parts not down in the bids seemed to be somewhat the more meri-torious in an artistic point of view. There were, however, some novel effects of stage tricks, trags, and costume, which win doubtless be relished by large audiences. The piece in-cludes futch resitations by Frank Wills and some neat clog dancing.

THOUGHTS BY MR. C.M. DEPEW

MR. VANDERBILTS LAWYER STUDYING SOCIAL SCIENCE PROBLEMS.

A Hiut About a Great Popular Public Libra-ry-Dynamite and Socialism-Why Young Men Ben't Go to the Very Best Churches. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. Vanderbilt's legal adviser, made an interesting excursion into social science last evening at the anniver-

sary meeting of the Young Men's Christian

Association, in Association Hall: It is a terrible thought that the very splender of our tvilization is the danger of our times. Every element of progress carries with it the agencies of destruction As dynamite has made possible the tunnelling of the Alps and the Sierras, the piercing of isthmuses by great ship canals, and at the same time threatens both in old ship canals, and at the same time threatens both in old countries and the new the very foundations of society, so the necessities of the highest civilization and development fulfil the prophecy of the romances of the "Arabian Nights," and let loose a genius with equal and unequalled espacity for both mischief and beneficence. The attendants and disturbers of our spiendid conditions are the Socialist, the Communist, and the Anarchist. In the simpler and more primitive days cities grew slowly by healthful and natural increase, and the country was the conservative power in the State. Business try was the conservative power in the State. Business was so limited that it was capable of management by small captai, and the mass of the population was independent and self-reliant. A multitude of men were the masters of their own pursuits, with the attendant self-y which comes from responsibility and the protection of one's own property and business.

But the telegraph, the railway, and the steamhip have brought all notions in such close communion that traile and manufactures now require enormous capital. It is only by the aggregation of the money of many in corporations that these means of communication can be unit and manufactured, and they have created competitions so severe that the small dealer is disappearing to become an employee in the great factory or store. He requirement of crowds of workers at common centres to carry on their enterprises is concentrating populations and activities of all kinds both good and evil in great cities.

tork, whitelf, as at present organized, cannot the hydreches are necessarily in a city like best sense religious secreties. They are to all wifars and electrons are necessarily in a city like best sense religious secreties. They are to all wifars and education of residents who as said are known in the community. For for their children the churches live and is impossible to hur! into their midel, assument needs the in pew and sorial gatherings, a dating as must needs be in pers and habits and homes are wholly unknown.

Toung man of aperit will not force themselves into our best churches, where every pew is rented; they will not go to the missions, for that offends their pride. But this association, save "toune here," and it gives them instruction, religious, secular, and physical, cleerful arreamondings and elevating companions on and in time, with character formed, with nones secured, with conjugations established, they bring new recruits into their places in the association, and become themselves painers in the churches.

Individual benevolence and bubble spirit have done much for our city. But Peter Cooper Union, grand as much for our city. But Peter Cooper Union, grand as

many restrictions that I heaver have had the time to vercome them and climb in. But while through a great popular public library one this crying needs of our city can be met, yet here and ow, by energing the facilities and the mediumes of incompanies on which supplements intellectual food "Julius Cover" at the Star Theatre.

Mr. Barrett produced "Julius Cover" last evening at the Star Theatre before a large and the star before the star theatre before a large and the star the star Theatre before a large and the star the star Theatre before a large and the star the st

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst also spoke.

ROSSA WOULD MEET GLADSTONE. Pat Joyce Suggests a Trenty of Cuba, while

"Rossa is out." said Pat Joyce to a half dozen reporters who entered the dingy little office of the Chief of the Fenian Brothermood yesterday afternoon. " He is looking after the publication of the paper. He will get out 150,000 copies this week. Here," flourishing a letter," is an offer of \$10,000 from a prominent merchant of this city to help us in inent merchant of this city to help us in our work. What is his name? The devil as his will fell. When the English are ready to acknowledge the independence of Ireland, we will cease the use of dynamics in England. Let Gladstone, as a representative of his Government, meet Rossa, representing the dynamics on some neutral ground, any Cura, and there will be no need of further warrar. The Prime Minister and Rossa would soon come to an understanding by which England would nevermore be frightened with dynamics and ireland would be free.

Rossa came in later and said to didn't know anything about Cunningham, the man who was arrested for complicity in the London explosions.

In his paper Hossa submits a plan for firing London It is to locate fifty men or women in lodging houses circling three of four squares, and to have then all fire the lodging housea at the same time. The rush of vegicles would blockade the streets, and it might be a good deal of a fire.

Lucky Miners Going Home. nia were stopping yesterday at the Miners' Arms. 2 Front street. Fifteen of them will sail for England to-day in the steamer Arizona. They are all well provided with money, and most of them are taking home samples of money, and most of them are taking home samples of one very rich in gold, silver, copper, and lead. They are nearly all Cornelimen, who came to America with a tipened experience of mind set it stagelt in Cornwail by an arthous hont after them are the transfer in Cornwail by an arthous hont after the silver will be changed here before they leave, "said landlerd Hamilton, referring to the whole fifty, and one of them at amenda a small portion of that amount, and invited net what he waited. The brothers John and James Penhershit have waited. The brothers John and James Penhershit have refered to Corneliment were some back to Cornwail the archive. The brothers John and James Pentherith, characteristic Cornishmen, were made to the manufacturers of the control and finding more. They own their owners, were made to the manufacturers of the manufac

Plumbers Lucked Out.

The Master Plumbers' Association of Brooklyn on Friday adopted a resolution fixing the wages of fret-class journeymen at \$3 a day, and binding them first-class journeymen at \$3 a day, and binding them selves not to employ any member of the Journeymen's Union until the strike now in force should be settled. The union men demanded \$3.59 a day, and the master journeys look their action to head off the innovement for an increase of wages. All the journeymen who insisted on higher wages were discharded.

A meeting of the Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Association was adopted that no member of the association was adopted that no member of the association should go to work unless the locked-out members were should go to work unless the locked-out members were taken back in a body. There are 5.75 members in the union, and they are confident that they will be able to bring the boses to terms. Fifteen plumbing from layer refused to take part in the movement against the union

The ship Big Bonanza of Newburyport arrived here yesterday from Calcutta in command of Mate Andrews. Capt James II Stanley fell overboard on Nov Brand was lost On Oct 14 Seaman William Selson was lost overboard. Exonerating Policeman Labra.

The Coroner's jury found a verdict of justifiable homicide yesterday in the case of Policeman George Lahm who shot and killed W. K. Swain, a negro-time, on highth avenue on Wednesday morning. Lahm was discharged.

Notes of the Stage.

Jacques Kruger skipped across the stage last night in he first all entrance of "breams, or Fun in a Photo-Jacques Kruger skipped across the stage last night in the first appearance of "Freams, or Fun in a Photo graph Gallery" at Nitio's.

Three Wives to One Husband." was very successfully given at the Nount North Theatre last night by a company beauled by M. F. A. Sothern.

M. B. Leavitt and Tony Paster opened the third season of the Toirs avenue Theatre and organ their management last night with "An Anomiers Eden" to a Besthause. Mine Mulle, with a little yellow shawl thrown smouth the shoulders, led the orchestra.

Agues Booth appeared as Ruth in the first night of The Wages of Sin" at Harry Miner's Peoples Theatre last night. Charles C. Manbury was the good and overgourate, and Charles Tration was the bad young man The play went of well to a good house. The stage setting was fine. Tested by the measure of the apparent de-

Throw Away Trusses

When our new method is guaranteed to permanently curs the worst cases of rupture without the use of the kinds. Send two letter staints for pain, bliet and refer-ences. World - Discussivy Medical Association, 863 Main et. Buffalo, N. Y.—469

FOUR YEAS AND ONE NAY.

Gov. Cleveland's Civil Service Letter Ap-A resolution in favor of retaining officeholders in the public service for life and en-dorsing the recent letter of President-elect

Cleveland provoked debate at the meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club held last

The mover of the resolution, Mr. Henry B. B. Staples, said that the continuance of the Democratic party in power depended on its support of the civil service principles.

Thomas Hariand said the dectrines advanced by the civil-service reformers and so called independents were entirely undemocratic. He did not see how the reform of which there had been so great a need under Republican rule could be accomplished without turning out the officeholders, big and little, who had stared in the Government under Republican rule. The idea of civil service reformers and Independents was that officeholding ought to be a life business, and that only persons under thirty-five years of age should be appointed to the official class. The rule would exclude the President of the club, if the color of his hair did not belie his age. Officeholders would become an exclusive class, removed from the people: in fact, they would be an aristocracy. There may be some officials with technical skill who ought not to be turned out, and cannot very well be. This great body of Republican officeholders, however, ought to give way to candidates who favored Democratic principles. The people should learn the principles of Government, and the only practical way for them to do so was by holding public office; but the offices should go back to the people at intervals, and not remain in the possession of any one class for life. Life tenure of public office was dangerous. Mr. Hariand believed that persons active in politics had a right to office when their party was in power.

Ex-Senator Jonn G. Boyd said that he believed in civil service reform to a certain extent, but he thought that there was room for evening. The debaters were lawyers. The mover of the resolution, Mr. Henry B. B.

IMPORTER BOYD STILL SICK. The Court Appoints a Doctor to See How

Sick be Is.

The case of Edward A. Boyd, who came here from Ireland some years ago and became a leading un-porter of glass, was called for trial in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, before Judes Benedict, Circuit Court, criminal branch, before Judes Benedict, Sesterday morning. Royd is indicted with his con, George II. Royd, on the charge of swindling the Govern-ment of large sams through the new of free customs per-mits. The trut had been posttoned before on the ground that the cherr bond was it. He didn't answer yesterday.

RAILROAD AND OFFICE BONDS (IN \$1,000s).

REILHOAD AND OTHER SHARES

The union the content of the polymer and the master plumbers took there discharged.

A meeting of the Finishers and Gas Fitters' Association was held at 40° Finishers and Gas Fitters' Association was held at 40° Finishers and Gas Fitters' Association was held at 40° Finishers and Gas Fitters' Association was adopted that no member of the association should not work unies this lock-float members were used as the first description of the second of the Finishers and Gas Fitters' Association was held at 40° Finishers and Gas Fitters' Association was adopted that no member of the association should not work unies this lock-float members were union, and they are confident as the confidence of the bring the bosses to terms. Fitters plumbing from lavy refused to take part in the movement against the union of this salesamen committee handless that the Renaling Company wound decline to be come a party to any restrictive arrangement into the case of Shaw Brothers was relied yeter day and trustee W taus to authorize to discover of the finish of the description three to discover of the finish of the description three to discover of the finish of the description that the case of Shaw Brothers was settled yeter day and trustee W taus as authorized to discove of the confirmative of a general reluction, with \$200.00 to the linear the confirmation clause of the finish of the description under the componition clause of the linear three to the confirmation clause of the linear three transmitters are said of the confirmation clause of the linear three to the confirmation clause of the confirmation of the confirmation

amount they propose to mine during the year, and avowing their purpose in making such an increase.

Closing prices compare with those of Saturday as follows:

Lin 24 Jan 24

Cent. Pac. Sol. 300, Nor. Pac. 15 Jan 20

Cent. Pac. Sol. 300, Nor. Pac. 15 Jan 20

Lin 24 Jan 20

Lin 25 Jan 20

Lin

Money on call, list . F cent. The posted asking rates of sterling exchange were lowered this morning I cent P pound to \$4.83 for long bits and \$4.87 for sight drafts. The reduction was due to the absence of inquiry and a sight pressure to sell bankers bits. The lower rates revived the so-called investment demand, and, in consequence, the market closed firm at a recovery. Receipts of internal revenue to-day, \$722.052; customs: \$700.012; national bank notes for re-demption, \$749.000.

Boston banks complain that New York banks are getting gold away from them and leaving them nothing but eliver certificates in which to par halances. They want the United States Treasury to send more gold to Boston, and less

silver. The New York banks hold now nearly \$100,000,000 of gold and, gold certificates, and in the event of a suspension of gold payments would gain the difference between gold and silver. The Boston banks would like to be in the same situation, and hence their dissatis-faction.

faction.

The comparative statement of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad for December shows: Gross earnings \$376,803, an increase of \$1,809; operating expenses \$246,366, an increase of \$287, and net earnings \$130,437, a decrease of \$908. The figures for the six months ending Dec. 31 show: Gross earnings \$2,129,343, decrease \$179,642; operating expenses \$1,274,297, an increase of \$37,375; and not earnings \$555,046, a decrease of \$217,017.

\$2,129,343. decrease \$179,642; operating expenses \$1,274,297, an increase of \$37,375; and not earnings \$555,046, a decrease of \$217,017.

The earnings \$555,046, a decrease of \$217,017.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway for the third week in January were \$311,000, a decrease of \$35,000 as compared with the corresponding week of 1884.

At the request of Mr. A. F. Higgins, Chairman of the bondbolders' committee of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, Mr. C. P. Huntington has prepared and furnished the bondbolders with a statement of the operations of the company for the five years ending Dec. 31, 1884. He writes that the figures are furnished by the officers of the company, and he has no reason to doubt their accuracy. According to these figures the gross carnings have decreased from \$3,748,655 in 1881 to \$2,590,375 last year. The floating debt in 1881 to \$2,590,375 last year, and the amount charged to operating expenses from \$2,141,872 in 1881 to \$1,572,993 last year. The floating debt in 1881 was \$1,095,032, was reduced to \$608,066 the following year, increased to \$45,185 in 1883, and is now \$1719,290. The total expenses, which were largest in 1881, have decreased from \$3,236,924 in that year to \$2,290,283 last year. The surplus applicable to the payment of interest was \$1,551,880 in 1880; during the next three years it averaged about \$550,900, and last year was \$291,092 while the flexic the road were \$452,405, and every year since there has been a deficiency of from \$400,000 to \$600,000, and last year, it was \$902,108. An adjourned meeting of the main line and divisional first mortgage bondholders will be held at 3:15 P. M. to-morrow at 50 Wall street.

The statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Patisburgh and Erie for December, 1884, as compared with the same month in 1883, shows a decrease in gross earnings of \$1,346, and a decrease in not earnings of \$2,000. The figures for the year, as compared with those of 1883, shows a decrease in expens

Paris advices quote 3 7 cents at 80.85.

New York Markets.

New York Markets.

Monday, Jan. 26.—Flour and Meal.—The market continues dul, but, supplies being smail, prices are brindy mantained.

Corrior-Futures opened pusyant on Southern orders, but lost part of the advance, closing bursty steady at 128 for January, 1127c. for February, 1128c. for June. 1128c. for September, and 10 like. for October, size of the for September, and 10 like. for October, size of the for September, and 10 like. for October, size of the for September, and 10 like. for October, size of the for September, and 10 like. for October, size of the for September, and 10 like. for September, and 10 like. for October, size of the for September, and 10 like. for October, size of the formal september, and 10 like. for distribution for futures were dull and closed lower, size of wards of the September, but size of May. Spot for May and 10 like. In the September, size of the September, size of the May. Spot for May. S

hore ciceratives, 11 referrables.

Avas, recommendation for the fairly notive; sales 200 feets at 31c for March and Apri, delivering the School and April and Apri

weight sinking the offst.

The color of salves, 42t head. Vests are reported from at 7a to like 7 fb., grassers doll at Sightle.

Inceptis of sheets and lambs in car loads, or 18,180 heads are respectfully weak, and the salves of the salves of the salvest weak, and discovered the salvest weak, and discovered the salvest salv

Court Catendars this Buy,

Closed Files.

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MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises ... 7 11 | Sun sets... 5 (7 | Moon sets... 5 54 High water-this D. y. Sandy Hook. 4 27 | Gov. Island. 5 07 | Hell Gate 6 57

Se Republic, Irving, Liverpool Jan 15, and Queenstown

toth carried factors and of the polaria Schade, Hamburg Schommonwealth Van Kirk, Philadelphia, Schommonwealth Van Kirk, Philadelphia, Ship May increased salter London, Ship Mig Bousanza Andrewa, Valentia, Hark Luria, Geowiev, Hong Kong, Bark Luria, Glowiev, Hong Kong, Bark Luria, Chewiev, Harizane, Bark Hawanea, Rice, Matanzae, Bark Hawanea, Rice, Matanzae, Bark Edward sevenour, Hughes Aracaju, Bark Margarida, Silva, Rod Janeiro, Bark Margarida, Silva, Rod Janeiro,

ARRIVAD OUT. Se Lord Clive from Philadelphia at Queenstown. Se Caspian, from Hallimore, at Moville. Sa State of Nesnus, from Larne on Sunday for New

Business Blotices.

Bintr's Pills. Great English thout and Rheumatic инен.

DIED.

COVEL.—On Sambay Jen 25. Emily Covel relict of the flow Sammads over of Froy Conference, age 52 years. Functal service at the resolence of the somming J. C. Indian K. Agents of Sammads J. C. Indian K. Agents John J. T. at 12 J. D. Transcrave and of Charlester et al 12 M. Carringes Will the effect of the Keyneys denied.

COLIT—Jen 10 Mrs. Relied at 10de in her 68th year. Functor from the resilience of her disadelet. 203, Taylores. Stronger Worlds of her disadelet. 203, Taylores. Stronger Worlds, Jan 20 1888. Archivela Hunter, her sixth construction of the stronger of the strong desirates and if ends are invited to attend his fineral from his net resistant. 448 West 14th at no Weitheaday, in 28 attractions. Intermeet in Greenwood. Patters at 8 d. Capper there empt. SIMPS N. — a standay Jah 27, of paramonia. Thomas Simpson of the firm of a thom, of paraford. A simpson Fineral versions at West Productions of therein 42d statement at the firm of a simple of the simple

Special Houces.

MEN'S FINE CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

Financial.

HOLDER of First Mortgage Bonds of Bouston and frank Central Railway are required to meet on toroids first (an 27 at 50 Walls) constrainment), at 3.5 P. M. to hear the meet of the constitute appoint \$1.5 P. M. to hear the repetation as the protection and

F. N. LAWRENCE, Chairman of former meeting.